

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1863.

[No. 941.]

## Public Notice.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
Rum in hogheads and barrels,  
French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.  
Sugar in hhd's, tierces and bls.  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Chocolate  
White and brown Soap } in boxes,  
Mould and dipped Candles  
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
Rice in kegs and frails,  
Queens Ware in crates,  
FURNITURE, &c.

## A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,  
Kerseys, Duffels,  
Plains and Kerseys,  
Negro Cottons, Serges,  
Elaficks, blue Friezes,  
Calimancoes and Ruffles,  
Yarn Stockings,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Irish Linens, Silica do.  
Osnaburghs and Tickenburgs,  
Mullins and Mullin Hand's,  
India Mullins and Table Cloths  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Coloured Threads, Hats,  
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Dec. 20.

## Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the  
corner of King and Union Streets.  
Rum in hhd's and barrels,  
Whiskey in barrels,  
Apple Brandy in barrels,  
Gin in casks  
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,  
Molasses in hhd's.  
Sugar in hhd's and barrels,  
White and brown Soap in boxes,  
Coffee in casks and bags,  
Raffins in kegs and boxes,  
Queen's Ware, and  
ALSO,  
A variety of DRY GOODS,  
-AMONG WHICH ARE-  
Broad Cloths,  
Cassimeres,  
Kerseys,  
Coatings,  
Half-thicks,  
Fearnought,  
Blankets,  
Planes,  
Negro Cottons,  
Worsted and other  
Stockings.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Dec. 20.

## Window Glass.

The Subscribers have received and  
offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass,  
from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is  
excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore  
prices. They expect to receive very shortly,  
larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOR, & Co.

Dec. 2.

## JUST PUBLISHED

By COTTON AND STEWART, and for Sale at their  
Store.

## DEATH ABOLISHED;

A SERMON,  
Occasioned by the sickness which prevailed at  
Alexandria, during the months of August, Sep-  
tember, and October; giving a detail of that  
sickness, and of some of the views of Providence,  
in such calamitous visitations.

With an Appendix,

Containing facts, relative to the origin of the  
sickness, the extent of the mortality, the labors  
of the Committee of Health, and the contributi-  
ons for the relief of the poor.

By James Muir, D. D.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

December 1.

## WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and  
Ireland, an assortment of  
Irish Linens and Woollen Goods,  
suitable to the season

Oct. 17.

## SECOND NOTICE.

In the Case of JAMES SMITH, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS  
A Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the  
act of Congress passed on the 21st day of April,  
1800, entitled "An act to establish a uniform  
system of Bankruptcy throughout the United  
States," hath been awarded and issued forth a-  
gainst James Smith, of Dumfries, in the state of  
Virginia, Merchant, and he having been declar-  
ed a Bankrupt—he is hereby required to surrender  
himself to the Commissioners, in the said Com-  
mission named, or a major part of them, on Fri-  
day the 9th, and Saturday the 17th days of this  
present month, December, and Monday, the 9th  
day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the fore-  
noon on each day, at the Commissioner's Office,  
(the house of Benjamin Parke) in the town of  
Fredericksburg—and make a full disclosure of  
his estate and effects; when and where his cre-  
ditors may attend to prove their debts; at the  
second meeting to chuse assignees; and at the  
last sitting, the said Bankrupt is required to  
finish his examination.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or  
who have any of his effects, are not to pay or de-  
liver the same, but to whom the Commissioners  
shall direct.

BENJAMIN PARKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office,  
Fredericksburg, Dec. 1, 1863.

## RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

HAVE RETURNED TO TOWN,  
And are now opening, and will be ready for sale  
in a few days,

## Their Fall supply of Goods:

Consisting of superfine cloths, second do. coat-  
ings, fawnoughts, duffie blankets, point and rofe  
do. striped kerseys, plaids, half thicks, caddes,  
kerseymeres, swandowns, velvets, corduroys and  
thick fets, Scotch carpeting, Brussels do. fluffa and  
corded dimities, canvas and twine, German linens,  
fine and sewing twine, threads and sewing silks.

## And have on Hand,

70 hhd's Sugar,  
4 do. Jamaica Rum,  
12000 lbs. Green Coffee,  
2000 bushels malt.

Oct. 26.

## TOWNSEND & PLUMB

Respectfully inform the public that they have  
just received and opened for sale, on Fairfax street,  
near the corner of Prince street, a handsome as-  
sortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

## SHOES:

Ladies' kid, Morocco and leather, with and  
without heels.  
Spangled kid, with and without heels.  
Misses Morocco and leather.  
Mens' fine and coarse Shoes.  
Boys' do. do.  
Childrens' Morocco and leather, with a num-  
ber of other kinds of shoes wholesale and retail.  
Great attention will be paid to those who will  
please to favour them with their custom.

Oct. 29.

## JEREMIAH ENEY,

HARNESS MAKER,

Upper end of King Street, near Mr. RICHTER'S  
Store.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the pub-  
lic in general, that he carries on the Harness  
Making Business. Likewise makes

## Fire Buckets

on the most reasonable terms.

Wanted an Apprentice to the said busi-  
ness, who can come well recommended.

Dec. 14.

## Malaga Wine, Raisins, &c.

Just received, per the brig Celia,  
Capt. Bowen, from Malaga,  
100 quarter casks Malaga Wine,  
100 half gr. do.  
20 gr. casks Mountain Wine of a superior  
quality,  
50 baskets Almonds,  
100 frails Figs,  
150 quarter bls. Raisins,  
200 boxes Muscatel do.  
200 do. Bloom do.  
15 boxes Lemons,

which will begin landing this day at our wharf.

J. and T. Vowell.

## Who have also on Hand,

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,  
Jamaica Spirit entitled to drawback,  
Muscovado Sugar in tierces and bls. Superior old  
Port Wine, do. Madeira do. Turks Island Salt,  
mould Candles, 40 bls. prime new Beef, Ruffia  
Duck, white Ruffia Sheeting, Drillings, Raven-  
dock, &c. &c.

Dec. 9.

## Freight Wanted.

For the Show MARY,

Now lying at Colonel Ramsey's  
wharf; a good launch vessel.  
Apply to the Master on board.  
Dec. 14.

For Charleston, (South Carolina),  
on

The West-Indies, as Freight may offer,

The new Sloop

PATIENT SALLY,  
MICHAEL FISHER, Master;  
will carry about 600 bls. and be re-  
ady to receive a cargo in a few days.

Apply to the Master on board, or to

Daniel M'CLean.

Dec. 15.

## For Freight or Charter,

To Charleston, Savannah or  
the W. Indies,  
The Schooner EMPRESS,  
Capt. Sears.

Also—Sloop SAMUEL,  
Captain Taylor.

Apply to the Captains on board or

Wm. I. Hall.

Merchants' Wharf, Dec. 14.

## For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner Patience,  
107 tons burthen, sixteen months old,  
sails fast and is in fine order to re-  
ceive a cargo. For terms apply on

board at Herbert's wharf, or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Dec. 10.

## For New-York,

The Brig CYRUS,  
JOHN JOHNSON, Master:

For Freight or Passage, ap-  
ply to the master on board, lying at Col. Ram-  
say's wharf, or to

J. G. LADD.

Nov. 25.

## Tunis Craven,

Has just received and is now opening at his store in  
King-Street a few doors above Messrs. Bennett  
and Watts's, a handsome assortment of

## Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of superfine broad cloths, and cas-  
imeres, coatings, forest cloth, kersey, and half  
thicks, striped and rofe blankets, frizes, flannels,  
toilet and swandowns, Ruffia sheetings, raven-  
duck, dowlas, creas and ticklenburgs, brown and  
white platillas, Irish linen, long lawn and fine  
cotton shirting, an elegant assortment of cambric  
mullins, white and coloured fine India mull mull  
and prigg do. fashionable chintz and calicoes, fur-  
niture do. ladies extra long cotton gloves, French  
and English silk pick nick, & lace do. 6-4 fartin  
stripe and fancy bordered cambric shawls, white  
and coloured camel's hair do. patent sewing cotton  
threads, laces, bobbin, &c. &c. The above goods  
will be disposed of on the usual terms for cash.

Nov. 21.

## JOHN G. LADD

Has for sale at his warehouse, Prince Street wharf,  
3000 bushels coarse Salt,  
15 hhd's W. India Rum,  
30 pipes best Holland Gin,  
150 bls. Beef and Pork,  
A quantity of Seal Leather and Shoes of all sorts,  
50 pieces of Ruffia Duck,  
100 boxes mould and dipped tallow Candles,  
50 do. Spermaceti do.  
7 hhd's and 80 bls. Sugar,  
10 do. Molasses,  
2 tons of Cordage assorted,  
2 casks bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
7 bales India Cottons,  
1 box Perfumery, 1 do. Fans,

A few Feather Beds with Pillows and Bolsters of  
the best Ticking,

An assortment of playing and blank Cards,  
Bar Iron, Stone Lime refined,  
Salt Petre, Ground Ginger, Pearl Ash,  
Rice, Starch, Writing Paper, Glafs, Hops,  
Cotton Yarn assorted, &c. &c.

Nov. 1.

## Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Has for sale at the corner of Prince and Union  
Streets,

9 bales India cottons  
One case bandanna handkerchiefs,  
Coins, Longee and Punicat do.  
30 pieces Black Satin,  
2 cases fur hats,  
Table and tea sets china,  
Barrels East India Sugar,  
Kegs raisins, dipped candles and soap,  
Country gin, Malaga wine,  
Red soay leather, and about 3 tons first quality  
Russia cordage, well assorted, which will be sold  
cheap.

## JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King-Street, within one door of  
Washington-Street, has just received, a quanti-  
ty of well assorted

## PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars,  
Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally e-  
very other article in the grocery line, he offers  
for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15.

## WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and

Atlanta, via Baltimore, from London,

## FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Sept. 30.

## Just received,

And for sale by Wm. HARBORNE,

A few hundred bushels

## RHODE ISLAND POTATOES.

11th M. 10.

Wm. H. and ENOCH M. LYLES,

## HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Franklin, from Philadelphia, and  
are now opening at their NEW STORE, on  
KING STREET, next door to BENNETT and  
WATTS'S.

A general and well selected Assortment of

## Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices

for CASH.

Nov. 5.

## For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, com-  
pletely finished, situated on Water street, be-  
tween King and Prince Streets—immediate pos-  
session will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

Missing—supposed to be stolen, a  
large SILVER WATCH, double gilt, capped  
and jewelled, makers name M. Tobias & Co.  
Bell Dock, London, No. 2554—second hand,  
with a stop; I. M. K. engraved on the pendant;  
the hour, second, and minute hand of gold. The  
above reward will be given for the recovery of  
the watch, and Ten Dollars more on the convic-  
tion of the thief. Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 28.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th  
of October last, a negro man slave named  
B O B,  
about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high  
straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath  
an impediment in his speech which prevents his  
readily replying to a question. He commonly  
wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of  
good clothing, a description of which is unneces-  
sary, as it is probable he has changed them. He  
has been frequently seen about town since he ab-  
sconded, and in all probability is now secreted by  
his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave  
of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now  
said to be free. The above reward will be paid  
for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and  
a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the dis-  
covery of those who have been accessory to his  
concealment.

Captains of vessels, &c. are forewarned at  
their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESON.

Nov. 15.

## JONAH THOMPSON & SON

## HAVE RECEIVED,

By the late arrivals, their assortment of

## FALL GOODS,

which are now opening at their Warehouse the up-  
per end of Fairfax street.

Oct. 26.

## JAMES S. SCOTT

TAILOR,

Has received his FALL assortment of

## FANCY GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable  
terms, by the yard, or make up, on the shortest  
notice to suit the taste of any:

Amongst which are the following:

SUPERFINE black, blue, drab, claret, cin-  
naron, bottle green, different shades; light,  
dark, and Oxford mixtures; also, one piece super-  
fine milled French blue, suitable for cloaks; cas-  
simeres, velvets, velveteens and cords all colors;  
fancy swandowns, Russian ditto, silk mofskin &  
velvet;—with a number of different coloured  
coatings and napt frizes, some of which are mill-  
ed;—flannels, twilled and plain, fashionable and  
plain buttons, &c. &c.

Four good Journeymen wanted

immediately.

October 27.



**House Sale.**  
On Friday next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold at the late dwelling of Jesse Pugh, *Deceased*  
All the Personal Estate  
of the said Pugh, consisting of a variety of  
Household and Kitchen Furniture,  
Teas, C. C. Sugar, Flour, Meal, &c. &c.  
P. G. MARSTELLER.  
Dec. 20.

**For Charter or Sale,**  
THE SHIP  
**PRESIDENT,**  
About 240 tons burthen—Two  
years old, and a fair sailer.  
For sale on very moderate terms if taken away  
immediately.  
About 1500 bushels Lisbon Salt,  
And  
50 barrel PORK.  
Wm. HODGSON.  
Dec. 20.

**For Sale or Charter,**  
The Brig FOX,  
About 950 barrels bur-  
then, a staunch, strong, well built  
vessel, only three years old. A freight to the  
south of Europe would be preferred. For fur-  
ther particulars apply to the Captain on board at  
Hepburn's Wharf, or to  
LEWIS DEBLOIS.  
Dec. 20.

**For Freight or Charter,**  
To the West-Indies, or any  
Southern Port,  
The new Schooner PRINCE,  
Cornelius Weeks, Master;  
burthen about 550 bls. of flour; will be ready to  
receive a cargo in two days. Apply to the cap-  
tain on board, at Merchants' Wharf, or to  
Henry K. May & Co.  
December 17.

**For BOSTON,**  
The Schooner POLLY,  
JOSHUA BANGS, Master,  
Will sail in five days.  
For freight or passage apply to the master on  
board at Lawton and Smoot's wharf, or to  
JOHN G. LADD.  
December 17.

**Valuable Property for Sale,**  
ADJOINING THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.  
Will positively be sold on Thursday the 29th day  
of this month on the premises,  
Eighty-three acres of LAND,  
adjoining the Town of Alexandria, formerly the  
property of Mr. Baldwin Dade, and now own-  
ed by Col. Nathaniel Pendleton, of New York.  
This Land lies at the upper end of the Town, and  
fronts on the river Potomac, so as to include two good  
fisheries, and runs back between the Town and Mr.  
Dade's present dwelling house, crosses the George town  
road, and runs between the race ground, and Messrs.  
Fendall's, Conway's, Simms's, and Fitzhugh's Lots, to  
Mr. Charles Alexander's back line, known by North 6  
—that part of the Land lying between the river and the  
George town road, has been laid off into Lots of two  
acres corresponding with the squares in Town, and Fair-  
fax, Royal, Pitt, St. Asaph, Washington, and Columbus  
streets extended, with cross streets of the same width,  
and will be sold in whole or half squares; the Land west  
of the George town road will be sold in lots of from two  
to five acres each, as may best accommodate purchasers.  
Considerable trouble has been taken to render the title  
clear, and freed from every possible incumbrance or prob-  
able litigation.  
The terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase  
money payable on the first day of March next, and the  
remainder in nine and eighteen months, a negotiable  
note will be required for the first payment, and a security  
for the property for the balance. This property is beau-  
tifully situated for building Lots, lying in a long slip from  
river to the top of the hill, which ranges with Mr.  
Lang's house, and the whole of it fronting with a full  
view of the Town, and extending back to a range of  
high improved meadows; the plat and survey made  
Col. Gilpin, may be seen at any time on application  
Charles Simms, } Attornies  
George Deneale, } in fact for  
Edmund J. Lee, }  
Nathaniel Pendleton.  
December 9.

**RAN-AWAY,**  
From the subscriber living in Fauquier County, a  
negro man named  
**ZACHARY.**  
HE is a very tall black fellow, clean limbed,  
has lost the finger next the little one on his left  
hand, flutters much in speaking, and is about 20  
years old.  
He was at Mr. Travis Daniel's in Stafford,  
about a fortnight ago, and had a pass certifying  
him to be a free man, said to be signed with the  
name of the Clerk of Fauquier. I will give  
Thirty Dollars to any person delivering me the  
said negro in Fauquier county, and all lawful  
charges, and Two Dollars extra for his pass, or  
Twenty Dollars for lodging him in any jail, so  
that I get him again.  
JAMES STIGLAR.  
All matters of vessels are forewarned from  
carrying him off.  
Dec. 16.

Printing in all its variety exe-  
cuted at this office with neatness and  
consistency.

CONGRESS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
DEBATE in the SENATE on the LOU-  
ISIANA TREATY.  
CONTINUED.  
THURSDAY, November 3.

(Mr. Pickering's Speech concluded.)  
It is likewise supposed that the Spanish  
officers in Louisiana will not dare to refuse  
obedience to that order: and one gentle-  
man has expressed his opinion, in case such  
refusal should happen, that the American  
troops, whom the President should send  
thither, would be justified in compelling  
them to obey.—But what if a subsequent  
royal order has been issued, requiring  
those officers not to deliver up Louisiana to  
France or to the United States? We have  
some reason to think that such is the fact.  
And resistance, he presumed, was appre-  
hended. Why, else, all this parade of  
war? Why had the President been au-  
thorised to employ the army and navy of  
the United States, and to call forth any  
portion of eighty thousand militia? Ho-  
norable gentlemen, he knew, held cheap  
the power of Spain: they have spoken  
plainly their opinion of her feebleness and  
inability to withstand the force of the U-  
nited States: And have seemed to rest the  
security of our title (as he remarked on a  
former occasion) rather on that feebleness  
and inability, than on the validity of the  
cession from the French republic. And  
one honorable gentleman has said, that  
Spain will be left alone;—that the French  
republic is bound in honor not to give her  
any aid. The FRENCH REPUBLIC bound  
in honor? For ten or fifteen years past, we  
had known too well what were the honor  
and the justice of the government of that  
republic.

Perhaps Spain may not resist at the pre-  
sent moment: She may wait until France  
gets the war with Britain off her hands.  
Then pretences will be easily found to re-  
claim Louisiana; and Spain, once engaged  
to wrest it from us by force, will receive  
from France, her ally, all necessary aid.  
Mr. P. believed that this whole transac-  
tion had purposely been wrapt in obscu-  
rity by the French government. The bound-  
ary of Louisiana, for instance, on the side  
of Florida was, in the treaty, really unin-  
telligible; and yet nothing was more easy  
to define. The French government, how-  
ever, would find no difficulty in the con-  
struction. And an honorable member from  
New-Jersey, (Mr. Dayton) had informed  
us, that the French prefect, at New Or-  
leans, told him, that as soon as general Vic-  
tor should arrive, with the French troops,  
he should extend Louisiana far into West-  
Florida.

Mr. P. said, that which ever way he  
turned his eyes, war was in prospect, as  
the final result of our pacific measures—  
measures deemed so wise as to have been as-  
cribed to divine inspiration! He wished they  
might merit that high character; but feared,  
in the end, they would bear the stamp  
of indiscretion—perhaps of folly.

Mr. Dayton. As the honorable gentle-  
man from Massachusetts has quoted what  
was suggested by me in a former debate to  
deduce from it an inference which the in-  
formation I gave can by no means warrant,  
I must be allowed the liberty of correcting  
him. When I said that there existed an  
essential difference between the French and  
Spanish officers at New-Orleans as to the  
real boundaries of the province of Louisi-  
ana, I did not mean to insinuate that this  
disagreement extended so far as an oppo-  
sition to the French taking possession. It  
was a question of limits only, varying  
however so much in extent, as would have  
produced a serious altercation between  
those two countries, although closely al-  
lied.

The Spanish governor had taken it upon  
himself to proclaim that the province lately  
ceded and about to be given over to France  
would be confined on the East of the Mis-  
sissippi to the river Iberville, and the lakes  
Maurepas and Pontchartrain, or in other  
words to the island of New-Orleans; but  
the French prefect on the contrary de-  
clared that he neither had nor would give  
his assent to the establishment of those li-  
mits, which would be regarded no longer  
than until the arrival of their troops.

The same gentleman (Mr. Pickering)  
has said that the advocates of this measure  
seem to rely much more upon their power  
than upon their right, and in this assertion I  
am compelled to say he has done us very  
great injustice. The title of the French  
is founded upon the often quoted treaty of  
St. Ildefonso, confirmed by the Royal or-  
der signed by the King of Spain himself, so  
late as the 15th October 1802, directing

the delivery of the colony of Louisiana  
and its dependencies as well as of the  
city and island of New-Orleans, without  
any exception, to general Victor, or other  
officer duly authorised by that Republic to  
take charge of the said delivery.

When at New-Orleans in July last, I  
obtained from the best source a translated  
copy of the Royal Order, and can aver  
that it absolutely directs possession to be  
given without reservation or condition.  
It is not and cannot be denied, that the  
lately ratified treaty of Paris transfers to  
us completely all the title acquired by  
France in virtue of the first treaty and  
order alluded to.

We have then most incontestibly the right of  
possession, and our object now is by passing the  
bill before us to obtain the possession itself, which  
we can certainly never effect, consistently with  
good faith, if the reasonings & objections of my  
honorable friends from Delaware and Massachu-  
setts should prevail. We are asked by the same  
gentlemen, what will be the consequence, if it  
shall appear, that the Royal Order had been re-  
voked? I answer first that it is not in the least  
degree probable, for neither of them pretend to  
have heard of such revocation, nor is it intima-  
ted in the confidential communications before the  
Senate. But admitting for arguments sake, that  
it were revoked, of what avail could it be to a  
third party, who had in the mean time become a  
bona fide purchaser. Shall one nation, give to  
another a written formal evidence of transfer of  
territory, and revoke it at pleasure, especially af-  
ter a third shall have been tempted and induced  
by that very evidence of title to contract, for the  
purchase of it. Would an act so fraudulent be  
countenanced between individuals, in a court of  
equity? Could it be justified between nations in  
a high court of honor? The honorable gentleman  
from Delaware, has taken a more delicate ground  
of objection. He has insinuated that there ex-  
ists in the knowledge of the Senate, the evidence  
of a serious opposition to our possessing that coun-  
try which if known to the other branch of the  
legislature would probably have defeated this bill  
in its progress there. Allusions artfully made  
in this manner, to documents communicated un-  
der the injunction of secrecy, place us in an em-  
barrassing situation. Forbidden by our rules  
to expose the papers referred to, even in argu-  
ment, we can only declare what impressions they  
have made upon ourselves. Every Senator must  
understand him, every one must have heard and  
read, and weighed deliberately the contents of  
those documents, and for myself I am free to avow  
my belief that if known to every member of  
the other house, they would have had no effect  
against this bill, but would rather have quicken-  
ed and ensured its progress, for such is the influ-  
ence they have upon me.

The same gentleman goes on to say that our  
own government undoubtedly expects to meet  
with opposition and to be compelled to use vio-  
lence, instead of receiving peaceable possession,  
or why should it send there so imposing a force.  
From what source that honorable gentleman has ac-  
quired a knowledge of the number of troops or-  
dered down the river, he does not tell us, nor  
indeed how many he means when he calls the  
force an imposing one. If in times of peace and  
profound tranquility the Spaniards have found it  
prudent to keep there constantly, at least four or  
five hundred troops, could we be justified in send-  
ing no greater number when so important an act  
is about to be performed as the transfer of an ex-  
tensive territory with the posts connected with it,  
and this too before we can have had an opportu-  
nity of founding the dispositions of the inhabitants  
and of the Indians in the vicinity, in order to  
judge what effect the change will have upon them.  
These are wise precautions which our government  
I presume, would take, even if they could be most  
certain that the delivery would be voluntary and  
peaceable on the part of Spain, and therefore  
afford no color for the presumption that they  
expect or intend to use violence. The bill before  
us is drawn up in terms which are at the same  
time consistent with our late treaty, and perfectly  
well calculated to secure our interests, for it does  
not authorize payment of the Stocks until after  
complete possession of the territory. Timely ar-  
rangements, which a law only can warrant,  
ought to be made for preparing the forms of cer-  
tificates and for creating the stock, that every  
thing depending on us may be ready; and where  
can the discretionary power of transferring it in  
payment be so well vested, as with the President,  
who will certainly be the first to know when we  
have received the valuable consideration for it,  
viz. actual possession. When this event happens,  
Congress, who the honorable gentleman thinks,  
should be the only judge and sole depositary of  
this power, may possibly not be in session, and in  
this case upon this plan, our plighted faith would  
be violated, our acquisition of the country jeop-  
ardized, and our right to it lost. If we thus  
feasibly take all the preliminary steps for com-  
plying with our stipulations, and obstacles should  
nevertheless exist to the attainment of our object,  
it will be seen and known that they are not of  
our creation, but that we stand ready to fulfil all  
the engagements on our part, as I trust we shall  
be to compel it, if there be need, on the part of  
others.

Mr. Taylor. There have been, Mr. Presi-  
dent, two objections made against the treaty;  
one that the United States cannot constitutionally  
acquire territory; the other, that the treaty sti-  
pulates for the admission of a new state into the  
union; a stipulation which the treaty making  
power is unable to comply with. To these ob-

jections I shall endeavor to give answers not  
heretofore urged.

Before a confederation, each state in the union  
possessed a right, as attached to sovereignty, of  
acquiring territory, by war, purchase or treaty.  
—This right must be either still possessed or for-  
bidden both to each state and to the general go-  
vernment, or transferred to the general govern-  
ment. It is not possessed by the states separate-  
ly; because war and compacts with foreign pow-  
ers and with each other, are prohibited to a sepa-  
rate state; and no other means of acquiring terri-  
tory exist. By depriving every state of the means  
of exercising the right of acquiring territory,  
the confederation has deprived each separate  
state of the right itself. Neither the means or  
the right of acquiring territory are forbidden to  
the United States; on the contrary, in the 4th  
article of the constitution, Congress are empow-  
ered "to dispose of and regulate the territory  
belonging to the United States." This recog-  
nises the right of the United States to hold terri-  
tory. The means of acquiring territory consist  
of war and compact; both are expressly fur-  
rendered to Congress and forbidden to the sepa-  
rate states; and no right in a separate state to  
hold territory without its limits, is recognised by  
the constitution, nor any mode of effecting it  
possible, consistent with it. The means of ac-  
quiring and the right of holding territory, be-  
ing both given to the United States, and prohi-  
bited to each state, it follows that these attributes  
of sovereignty, once held by each state, are then  
transferred to the United States; and that if the  
means of acquiring and the right of holding, are  
equivalent to the right of acquiring territory,  
then this right merged from the separate states to  
the United States, as indispensably annexed to the  
treaty making power, and the power of making  
war; or indeed is literally given to the general  
government by the constitution.

Having proved, Sir, that the United States  
may constitutionally acquire, hold, dispose of and  
regulate territory, the other objection to be con-  
sidered is, whether the third article of the treaty  
does stipulate, that Louisiana shall be erected  
into a state. It is conceded that the treaty mak-  
ing power, cannot by treaty erect a new state,  
however they may stipulate for it. I premise,  
that in the construction of this article, it is pro-  
per to recollect, that the negotiators must be  
supposed to have understood our constitution; it  
became very particularly their duty to do so, be-  
cause in this article itself, they have recited "the  
principles of the constitution" as their guide;  
hence it is obvious, that they did not intend to  
infringe, but to adhere to those principles; and  
therefore if the article will admit of a construc-  
tion, consistent with this presumable knowledge  
and intention of the negotiators, the probability  
of its accuracy will be greater, than one formed  
in a supposition, that the negotiators were either  
ignorant of that, which they ought to have  
known; or that they fraudulently professed a  
purpose, which they really intended to defeat.—  
The following construction is reconcilable with  
what the negotiators ought to have known, and  
with what they professed to intend.

Recollect, Sir, that it has been proved, that  
the United States may acquire territory. Terri-  
tory so acquired, becomes from the acquisition  
itself a portion of the territories of the United  
States, or may be united with their territories,  
without being erected into a state. An union  
of territory is one thing; of states another. Both  
are exemplified by an actual existence. The  
United States possess territory, comprised in the  
union of territory, and not in the union of states.  
Congress are empowered to regulate or dispose of  
territorial sections of the union, and have exercised  
the power; but they are not empowered to regu-  
late or dispose of state sections of the union.—  
The citizens of these territorial sections, are  
citizens of the United States, and they have all  
the rights of citizens of the United States; but  
such rights do not include those political rights  
arising from state compacts or governments, which  
are dissimilar in different states. Supposing the  
general government or treaty making power,  
have no right to add or unite states and state  
citizens to the union, yet they have a power of  
adding or uniting to it territory, and territorial  
citizens of the United States.

(Mr. Taylor's Speech to be Continued.)

PORT FOLIO.

THE Patrons of the Port Fo-  
lio, and the public generally are in-  
formed, that on the first day of Janu-  
ary next, the publication of the fourth  
volume will commence.

The friends to this establishment  
will please recollect, that one of the most  
necessary stipulations is the payment of  
one years subscription, (Five Dollars)  
in advance.

Subscriptions or arrearages will be  
thankfully received for the Editor, by  
the Editor of the Alexandria Advertiser,  
who is his agent in this place.

Flaxseed Hogsheds.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his cooper's  
shop, near Col. Hooe's Wharf, a few flaxseed  
hogsheds, and flour barrels.

CHARLES JAMIESON.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen coop-  
ers wanted.

November 16.



**Wanted immediately.**—A sober steady man, to deliver this paper to its patrons in town—to one well recommended good wages will be given.

**IMPORTANT.**

*Extract of a letter from one of the proprietors of the Advertiser, dated New Orleans, November 29th 1803.*  
General Wilkinson is here, and the prof. is making preparations to receive possession of this government to-morrow. I have no time to add many observations relative to the police of this place, which appears without order and in the highest degree corrupt. Taxes are high and the town very filthy.

*From the New-York Evening Post.*

**NEW PAMPHLET.**

**NUMBER I.**

*"An examination of the various charges exhibited against Aaron Burr, Esq. Vice-President of the United States; and a development of the character and views of his political opponents, by ARISTIDES."*

This morning was issued from the press of Ward and Gould, a pamphlet with the above title. We have only glanced hastily over its pages, but find it to contain matter of a nature that will probably highly interest all classes of readers; we therefore, without delay, hasten to lay before the public a brief account of its contents, enlivened with pretty copious extracts. As the copy right is not secured, we trust we shall not receive any letters from the author prohibiting a republication of whatever we may deem necessary or proper.

It is now more than eighteen months since the enemies of Mr. Burr commenced their attacks upon him, and though occasional paragraphs have appeared in the Morning Chronicle, a paper understood to have been brought into existence by his party, with the express view of defending him, yet, we hesitate not to say, nothing like such a formal refutation has appeared before the public, as to cause exultation in Mr. Burr's friends, or to create much apprehension in his enemies. The first thing that strikes the reader is the great distance of time that has been suffered to elapse between the attack and the defence; for every man conversant with the world knows that even what may afterwards turn out to be a falsehood, will, if left uncontradicted, make an impression on the minds of the many never to be entirely eradicated. The writer of this pamphlet therefore is not altogether without cause for his apprehensions, when he says the subject has so long occupied the attention of the public, that he can scarcely hope for a candid perusal of its contents, and supposes that the patience of some is already exhausted. The reasons advanced by him however, in the conclusion, for appearing at this time, are plausible; as the manner and style adapted to procure a perusal is interesting, and will prove efficacious.

"Newspapers, pamphlets, nay volumes have been devoted to the destruction of Mr Burr's reputation, and that of those, who were disposed to defend him against such unmanly treatment.

"The laws of decorum have been shamefully violated. Those who were honest enough to resist this wicked combination, were ridiculed and insulted. All this was submitted to with a becoming moderation and temper. No measures were pursued that could irritate the public mind, which, already heated by the collision of various interests, and prejudiced by volumes of falsehoods, could neither be directed nor controlled. When the sensibility of the people is highly excited, the doctrines of a political sect may sometimes obtain an ascendancy, however ridiculous they may be in theory, or dangerous in practice. But it can only continue, until the casual circumstances which have produced it, are removed by the operations of returning reason. At this moment therefore when the mists of error are dispersing, and a spirit of sober enquiry beginning to prevail, I have presumed to solicit a few moments attention."

The pamphlet goes back to the year 1788, and presents us with Governor Clinton, Melancton Smith, Mr. Hamilton, and Chancellor Livingston, in the convention at Poughkeepsie. Here, he says, originated the "acrimony which has prevailed among our leading politicians." In his short history of this business, he has conducted himself not only so as to initiate the Clintons and the Livingstons, but in a

manner not very much calculated to conciliate the good will of the federal party. They are not disposed to hear Mr. Hamilton charged with "sophistry" for defending the constitution in the convention. His "sophistry" (says the writer) concealed the deformity of the instrument. We confess we can no more comprehend the policy, than we can allow the truth of this charge, made at this time, in a work professedly devoted to the defence of Mr. Burr, and to the exposition of the base and unprincipled views of the Clintonians.

The writer pretends to be able to trace back the enmity, which he says, the Clinton family have uniformly borne Mr. Burr, to Mr. B's having sided with Judge Yates when he was a candidate against Governor Clinton. He occupies several pages in a manner not very interesting, in answering the author of "A view of the political conduct of Aaron Burr," till he comes, down to 1793, a year, according to him, "pregnant with portentous events." At this time he tells us, Chancellor Livingston came forth with his claims on the chief magistracy of the state. "To gratify the extreme anxiety and officious solicitude of Chancellor Livingston, as well as pacify the clamorous vanity of his relations, the republican party, after much hesitation, agreed to support that 'learned' personage for the chief magistracy. His want of popularity was so well known, that nothing could have induced this inexpedient measure, but a desire to shew the facility of his pretensions, and thus in future avoid his unceasing importunities; for about this period, this gentleman and his numerous connections, though notoriously destitute of claims upon the public, and of all attachment to the principles of republicanism, strenuously advanced claims to power."

Now does this not exhibit a very curious inside view? Here there was a whole party actively engaged throughout the great state of New-York, Clintons, Livingstons, and Burrites, and the people in all parts of the country, were wrought up into a ferment, to promote the election of a man to the Chief Magistracy, who, according to their present confessions, had no attachment to republican principles, and whose election they did not themselves expect to effect, but had taken him up as their candidate merely to show that he had no popularity and could not succeed. "The result of the election (continues he) terminated as was foreseen in the defeat and mortification of Mr. Livingston, and confirmed the conviction of the party, that the people had no confidence in his political integrity." Pretty well methinks! Go on gentlemen! only continue as you have begun, and sure enough we shall bye and bye have a view of the whole ground.

Much credit is then assumed for Mr. Burr for his exertions in procuring the appropriation of money to fortify our harbours at an extra meeting of the legislature in August 1798, "when federal policy had nearly involved us in war." Really we think it is high time that the groundless and wicked calumny against the federal administration on this score should cease. The authors of these slanders have derived all the advantages from them that they ever proposed; their misrepresentations have been rewarded by offices and power, and they should have too much manliness to continue them any longer. Of all clamours ever raised by them against the federalists this is the most barefaced; for if they will turn to the files of Congress, they will find that even their most zealous partizans there allowed that the conduct of the French towards us at that time was too insufferable to receive a countenance from any one. The pamphleteer in this, as in several other things has indulged his spleen or his resentment in a manner injurious to truth and unworthy of any cause.

He is a most inveterate enemy to all aliens and to the alien law, and perceives that Mr. Burr was wrong when he opposed the Massachusetts amendment in 1799, which went to exclude aliens from our national councils. Those aliens have since stung Mr. Burr to the very vitals, and now all the "local disensions of a political nature," are said to have "originated exclusively" with them.

This brings him to 1800, when the assembly republican ticket for this city was made up, as he says, by Mr. Burr, and was successful. It will be remembered that the then ensuing legislature was to choose electors for president and vice-president. On this occasion the writer informs us, that

Governor Clinton, "explicitly declared that he had long entertained an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Jefferson's talents as a statesman and his firmness as a republican. That he conceived him an accommodating trimmer, who would change with times and bend to circumstances for the purpose of personal promotion. Impressed with these sentiments, he could not, with propriety, he said, acquiesce in the elevation of a man destitute of the qualifications essential to the good administration of the government; and added other expressions too vulgar to be here repeated. But, said he, with energy, if Mr. Burr was the candidate for the presidential chair, I would act with pleasure and with vigor."

This very extraordinary fact might stagger belief were it not supported by the names of gentlemen whose veracity we presume no one will dare question. In the following paragraph the writer fearlessly appeals to them:

It is so notorious that these were Governor Clinton's sentiments, that it is scarcely necessary to produce authority to prove it. To remove however every doubt from the reader's mind, I will refer him to Mr. David Gelston, Mr. John Mills, Mr. J. Swartwout, or Mr. M. L. Davis, in whose presence these sentiments, and many others more disrespectful, if possible, were uttered. It was at the house of Mr. Burr, who anticipated the evil consequences that at that critical moment would result from such conduct in Governor Clinton, insisted before he left the house, that he should promise his friends to desist from using such language, previous to the election. This was very reluctantly complied with on the part of Mr. Clinton.

"Now standing this, they were continually reiterated by his son, who publicly and loudly animadverted upon the character of Mr. Jefferson with the most vulgar severity. Similar sentiments were certainly entertained by all Governor Clinton's connections, as their conduct during the election clearly evinced. Mr. De Witt Clinton through the whole contest never appeared at the poll, but observed the most shameful indifference and inactivity."

Thus then the public are at length informed that Mr. Jefferson was held in as little estimation by Governor Clinton and his party, as they in turn have assured us he was held by Mr. Burr and his party. This now is a view of the whole ground with a witness.

(To be continued.)

**Political Sketches.**

There are several essential requisites for forming real and substantial republicans, besides a love of liberty and a hatred of tyranny; particularly a discriminating intelligence, public spiritedness, purity of morals and steady habits. The republics of Asia and Europe were subverted, and most of them terminated in horrid despotism, not by reason that the people who composed those republics were destitute of love for their own personal liberty, for the love of that is as natural as the love of life; but because they did not love and practise the virtues which are the stability of a republican government, because they had become corrupt in their morals and manners, because suffering themselves to be duped by the knavish arts of demagogues, they deposed good men and promoted and exalted the bad.

The following lines of Dr. Young are particularly applicable to republics:

"Whatever secondary props may rise  
From politics, to build the public peace,  
The basis is the manners of the land.  
When rotten these, the politicians' wiles  
But struggle with destruction; as a child  
With giants huge; or giants with a dove."

In the republics of Greece, "liberty subsisted in its excess, its delirium, terrible in its claims, and glittering to the last with the blaze of the very fire that consumed it." And how came it to pass that it was consumed at all, and especially so quickly? The Greeks were intelligent, they were brave, they were ardent, and were jealous of their rights in the extreme; but they were capricious, rash, precipitate and violent: their wifely and belted men were often consumed by the heat of their sudden and ill judging fury, while artful demagogues, flattering their prejudices and inflaming their passions with calumnies, made each subservient to their own selfish views.

The Romans, for a long time, were a very sedate people, simple in their manners, steady in their attachment and habits, industrious, frugal, strangers to luxury, contempters of wealth, contented with a bare competence, veneration of religion, strict observers of oaths and promises, enthusiastic lovers of their country. Long continuing to cultivate those republican virtues, they long preserved their liberty; nor did they become the abject vassals of despotism, till by the loss of their pristine national character and by a general depravation of manners, they had prepared themselves for the degradation of such a condition. The Romans, in the time of Julius Caesar, having become in their manners and habits, entirely different from their plain and virtuous ancestors, an essential change in their government was the natural and inevitable consequence.

Two centuries ago, the people of Holland nearly resembled the old Romans. Like them they were poor, and like them they were industrious, frugal, hardy and brave; and every partial and minor interest was made to yield to the love of country. Under those favorable circumstances, the tree of liberty, nourished at the root with genuine republican virtues, grew and flourished, and its fair branches overspread the land; but as public and private virtue decayed, this tree continued to wither till it became a sapless hideous trunk, a mere skeleton of its former substance. Look at Holland now: "How fallen, how lost!" "Her glory is departed;" her liberties and her independence are gone, perhaps, forever. She is perhaps a subjugated province of France, and has only the name of a nation. And was this deplorable event merely the result of external intrigues & violence? Not so—time was when the Hollanders would have repelled even

\* One remarkable proof of the steady habits of the old Roman republicans was this:—though bound by the power of putting away their wives at pleasure there was not a single instance of divorce that happened at Rome, during several centuries.

the most mighty and desperate invader, or "died in the last ditch." Time was, when they resolved to transport themselves into Asia, and establish there a free and independent government rather than submit to the degraded condition of subjugation, with which they were threatened. But the Hollanders having lost the noble undaunted spirit and the plain republican manners of their ancestors, became luxurious, selfish, venal, effeminate, less, outrageous, than than their great grandmothers; and by discarding republican virtues, and suffering the prevalence of a general corruption of manners, they forged for themselves, those chains, which they now patiently wear.

The effects of moral as well as natural causes being certain and uniform despotism, or at least an abridgement of civil liberty, will in all cases, succeed the losses of republican virtues, as surely as darkness succeeds the departure of the sun.

Balance.

**PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.**

ARRIVED.

Schooner Commerce,	Baltimore
CLEARED.	
Schooner Rachel, Stevens,	Barbadoes
Brig Polly Dennis,	do.
Schooner Lecho, Gurthie,	Charleston

**A Charity Sermon.**

WILL be delivered on Sunday next at the Episcopal Church, by the reverend Thomas Davis, at the particular request of the members of Lodge No. 22—The brethren will move in procession from their Lodge room, precisely at 11 o'clock. Visiting Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.

WM. PATTON, jun. Sec'y.

Dec. 21.

**Public Sale.**

Will be added to Fridays Sales,

1 Trunk of Chintzes,  
1 do. Calicoes,  
1 do. Damies, Calicoes, Musins &c.  
1 do. Worsted and Cotton Stockings,  
Fine and coarse Cloths, Velvets, &c. &c.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

December 21.

**This is to give Notice,**

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of David Graham, late of the said county of Alexandria, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 1st day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1803.

David Wilton Scott,

Administrator of David Graham, deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

Dec. 21.

zaw6w

**A CARD.**

Mr. GENERES has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that his third PRACTISING BALL will be on Thursday next 22d inst. to commence at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Dec. 20.

d3t

**WANTED TO HIRE,**

FOR one year, twenty able bodied NEGRO MEN, to be employed on the Little River Turnpike Road. Good usage to, and punctual payment for their service, may be relied on. Any persons who have, and are disposed to Hire, will please give the earliest notice to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to contract for that number, on behalf of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company.

Richard Ratcliff.

Dec. 15.

d3w

**EDUCATION.**

I shall open a NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday evening next, at my house next door to the Indian Queen on King Street; where pupils committed to my care will be diligently instructed in Reading, Writing & Arithmetic. Those persons who are disposed to favour me with their patronage on the present occasion, will please to call as soon as possible, that I may have it in my power to make arrangements proper for the order of the school and improvement of the scholars.

John Mafon.

N. B. MARIAN MAFON continues to teach Reading, Writing and Needle work, and would BOARD three or four girls on moderate terms.

Nov. 5.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. Archibald Morton, are requested to bring them forward to the subscriber properly authenticated, and all such as are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN MCLENACHAN.

Dec. 6.

4T



## INDIA GOODS.

I have received twenty four bales of India Goods.

Consisting of  
Beerboom Gurrabs, do.  
Beerboom Coffins, do.  
Mow Sannas, do.  
Johanna do.  
Mamarapoor do.  
Jallapoor do.  
Gazapoor do.  
Paina Chintz, do.  
Mizzapoor do.  
Blue Gilla Hbfs.  
Sooty Romall do.

Benjamin Shreve.

Dec. 12.

## ELEGANT EDITION OF The HOLY BIBLE.

### PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription, (in four handsome octavo volumes)

## THE HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The Old and New Testaments.

### CONDITIONS.

It shall be printed on a superfine wove paper, with an elegant new type.  
The price to subscribers will be *Two Dollars* per vol. in boards, or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, handsomely bound and lettered.  
To those who subscribe for several copies, a discount will be made, proportioned to the number subscribed for.

THE advantage of having this invaluable Book printed on a large type, and at the same time, in portable and convenient volumes, appears to be evident, that the encouragement necessary to warrant an undertaking of such magnitude, is confidently expected; a portable volume would often be taken up, in a moment of leisure, when the size of a large, unwieldy folio, would operate as an apology for leaving it unopened; in this way, small portions of time would be profitably employed, which might otherwise be totally lost. In large families a Bible in volumes, affording an opportunity for several to read at once, may sometimes be peculiarly convenient: it seems superfluous to add much on this subject—suffice it to say, that no reasonable expense or pains shall be spared, to render this edition of the Holy Scriptures both correct and elegant.

The above work is in press, and will be finished about the end of the present year.

Subscriptions received by R. and J. Gray, King street, where a specimen of the paper and printing may be seen.

By Authority.

## SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, TO BUILD A Catholic Cathedral Church, In the City of Baltimore.

Prize of	20,000
1st do.	10,000
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99th do.	5,000
100th do.	5,000

7154 Prizes, 210,000  
13846 Blanks—not 2 to a prize.

21,000 Tickets at 10 dols. each, 210,000

The laudable purpose of this lottery, the many very valuable prizes offered, and there not being two blanks to a prize, are considerations which give the Managers reason to hope for a rapid sale of the tickets. The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets shall be sold to authorize it: and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers; subject to a deduction of Fifteen per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Church.

Tickets to be had of the Managers, or of such persons as may be appointed by them.

Right Rev. Bishop Carroll,  
Rev. Francis Breston,

Managers.  
Messrs. David Williamson,  
Robert Walby,  
Chas. Ghequiere,  
Patrick Bennett,  
Arnold Liver,  
Luke Tiernan,  
F. J. Mitchell,

Tickets in the above lottery to be had at the store of T. L. Washington and Co. Fairfax street, Alexandria.

Nov. 13.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

## GEORGE N. LYLES

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a general supply of *Fall and Winter Goods,*

which he offers for sale at his store in Fairfax street, on the most reasonable terms. Also,

A quantity of Seine Twine.

Nov. 10.

d4w

### Notice.

All persons who stand indebted to the estate of Jesse Pugh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands against said estate are directed to produce them legally authenticated for settlement to

CATHARINE PUGH,

Administratrix,

at the house formerly occupied by Jesse Pugh.

Dec. 19.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

To a new, correct and elegant Edition of that truly classical and justly celebrated work,

## GIBBON'S HISTORY

OF THE

## DECLINE AND FALL

OF THE

## ROMAN EMPIRE:

By Messrs. BURCH and SMALL, of Philadelphia, will be received by

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

at the Alexandria Library.

NO book ever offered to the public stands less in need of encomium and recommendation. It has been read in every European language. To those who have not perused its pages, it may be necessary to observe—that the history of that long and interesting period, from the reign of Augustus to the taking of Constantinople and the death of Mahomet 2d. is no where else to be found in such regular and well composed arrangement. In giving this edition of it from the American press, it is presumed that the publishers render a service to their country. Its superiority will be sufficiently evident from the following

### PROSPECTUS.

It will be enriched with Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Author, written by himself, and will contain near 200 pages more than the London edition, though it will be one third cheaper. It will be embellished with an elegant head of the author; two whole sheet maps, one of the Eastern and one of the Western part of the Roman Empire, and a map of the parts of Europe adjacent to Constantinople. The execution of the work will be in the best style, of which Ruffel's Ancient and Modern Europe, the Domestic Encyclopedia, and Tucker's Blackstone, from the same press, may afford a just specimen; in short, it will be the most complete edition of Gibbon extant.

### Conditions.

1st. It will be printed from the last London edition, and published in eight Octavo vols. during the year 1804.

2d. It will be delivered to those subscribers, who take it in volumes, at *Two Dollars* per vol. in boards.

Those who wait for a completion of the work may have it either at *Sixteen Dollars*, in boards, or in good and handsome binding at *Twenty Dollars*, payable on delivery.

King street Dec. 16.

1aw3t

### STOUGHTON'S

## GENUINE BITTERS,

Faithfully prepared at the original warehouse London.

TO make any observations here, upon the superior quality of these Bitters, to any ever offered for sale, is needless; suffice it to say, that they have stood the test of approbation a great number of years.

Gentlemen, who prefer bitters, will find them an elegant and wholesome preparation; and now for the first time, imported in quart bottles, as well as vials, which will reduce the price near one half.

Country stores and taverns supplied by the dozen or gross, with a very large allowance in the price, or bartered for country produce, on application to Messrs. Robert and John Gray, bookellers, Alexandria.

### Sold also, (Retail)

By Rapine, Conrad and Co, bookellers, Capitol Hill, Washington; John March, bookeller, George Town; Tidley Graham, Norfolk, and A. Buck, Fredericksburg.

Nov. 15.

3m1aw

In the case of James McDonald,

### A BANKRUPT:

THIS is to give notice, that the Commissioners named and authorized in a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against James McDonald, of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 3d day of January next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Wm. Rhodes, Inn Keeper, in the city of Washington, where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, may then and there come and prove the same, and assent to or dissent from the allowance of the certificate to said Bankrupt.

By Order of the Commissioners,

LEWIS FORD, Sec'y.

Washington, Dec. 17.

2aw3j

Cash given for clean linen rags at this office.

### To be Sold,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mann Page, deceased, on Monday the 21 day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Mannsfield, his late residence,

All the personal Property belonging to his Estate:

Consisting of about One Hundred and Sixty NEGROES,

together with all the stock of Horses, three Males, Cattle, Sheep, Plantation Utensils, and about 1000 barrels of Corn. Amongst the Negroes are seven very valuable Carpenters, three excellent Blacksmiths, two Millers and some other tradesmen. The greater part, if not the whole, of this valuable property, will be sold on a credit of 12 months; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid. All sums under twenty dollars must be paid in money.

There is also to dispose of, at private sale, and on the foregoing terms, a number of

### LOTS

in Hanover town, county of Hanover, including the Tobacco Warehouses at that place; a House and Lot in the town of Bath, or Berkley Springs, and 3000 acres of

### TENNESSEE LANDS,

belonging to said estate.

All persons having claims against said Estate, will please make them known as speedily as possible; and those indebted will, it is hoped, be forward in making payment to

Robert Patton,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Fredericksburg, Dec. 1.

d

### HENNING'S

## NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

For Sale at

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY'S Book Store, King street.

### For Sale, by

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,

WHEATON'S

GENUINE PATENT JAUNDICE

BITTERS,

A MEDICINE extremely useful when Jaundicy and Bilious Complaints are prevalent among the citizens of America and the West Indies. They are a useful and efficacious Medicine for curing Jaundicy and Bilious disorders, and removing that sinking, faint, distressed feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and sleep, dull heaviness in the forehead, weakness and trembling of the limbs, dizziness of the head, and yellowness of countenance, complaints so common to jaundicy and bilious people.

Also removing constipation of the bowels, obstructions of urine, cholicky complaints, pukings and purgings, indigestion, sick head ache, rheumatic complaints, &c. (which arise from a collection of four, bilious matter in the stomach) and at length restoring the constitution to strength and vigor.

They are also found very useful to carry off worms, and cure ricketty children, and may be used with safety in all constitutions, ages and sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New England, by the above medicine, (as may be seen in the bills) prevent the necessity of further recommendation.

### LIKEWISE,

Wheaton's Patent Itch Ointment.

The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it being composed mostly of ingredients never before discovered or used in that disorder. One box cures a person, and there need be no washing after the use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and smoother after the use of it than before.

August 2.

2aw6m

### FOR SALE,

By the subscriber at his STORE, the corner of King and Fairfax streets,

British Canvass, No. 4, 5, 6, & 7;

tickenburghs, German sea-burghs, Hessian rolls brown holland, bedticking, diapers, damask and diaper table cloths, cambric muslins, silk shawls, calicoes, cotton stockings, mairtelles and silk watercoating, broad cloths, cassimeres, and coarse hats in cases.

### ALSO,

London particular Wine, in Pipes, and quarter casks, Port Wine in bottles, genuine French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Jamaica Spirit. A few bags of good JUNIPER BERRIES, All of which will be sold on moderate terms.

JAMES SANDERSON.

Nov. 23.

2aw3w

### To Let,

THE frize Warehouse on King street, two doors above Pitt Street, now occupied by Ambrose Yaffe. Possession will be given on the 27th of this month—apply, in the absence of the subscriber, to Col. Dennis Ramsey.

R. I. TAYLOR.

August 15.

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

Have just received,

A large supply of superfine Eagle, Henry the 8th, and Merry Andrew PLAYING CARDS, and a few dozen blank Cards of a good quality.

Nov. 9.

d

### FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

AT HIS STORE ON KIRK'S WHARF, LOWER END OF WOLF STREET,

New-England Potatoes,

Choice Salt, Middlings and Shoulders of Bacon on very low terms, Ready made Bags, Bar Iron, Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar, Indian Meal, Rye Meal, Shorts and Bran, Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels, Large and small vessels may be conveniently accommodated with Warehage on moderate terms.

STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods received in them on Storage.

Arranged FOR on Floor's Wharf to sell or let—with the privilege of receiving and shipping goods free of wharfrage.

A Small HOUSE on Water Street next door to Major Muncksfort, for sale.

A number of LOTS in good situations for sale or to let on ground rent.

Alex. 12th mo. 20th.

cont

## ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

Have just received,

LINN'S SECOND LETTER,

In answer to Dr. Priestley's Defence of his Pamphlet, entitled, *Socrates and Jesus compared*—62 cents.

Hear Both Sides, a new Comedy, by Holcroft—25 cents, and

D'Israeli's Narrative Poems, 37 cents.

December 16.

d

## JANNEY and PATON

Have just received, per the brig Polly, and for Sale,

24 bls. } New England Rum,

86 bls. }

75 tons Plaster Paris.

And on hand, as usual, a general assortment of GROCERIES. And about

1250 tons Plaster.

Farmers will find it to their interest, when purchasing, to look at this plaster, as they certainly will be able to please themselves as to quality. It lays very convenient to a water carriage, and may be put on board a vessel free of carriage.

Dec. 9.

d

### Just Received,

Muscate and Bloom Raisins by the box, Fresh Prunes, English Grapes by the jar or pound,

Olives just from Malaga, English Walnuts and Figs, Large Oranges, Limes and Lemons, R. I. Apples by the barrel, Do. Cheese, Potatoes, Cranberries, Onions, and best dried Codfish for family use.

A. WILLIS.

Dec. 13.

d

### JUST RECEIVED,

First quality

Bloom and Muscatel Raisins by the box,

Prunes by the box, Olives by the box, Grapes by the jar or smaller quantity, Sweet Oranges, and

A general assortment of Groceries, &c.

T. SIMMS.

Dec. 10.

d

### Fairfax Court House.

I wish to Rent, for one or a term of years, the House and premises at present occupied as a TAVERN at this place. The buildings are large and convenient, and others, if necessary, will be made to accommodate a good tenant. Perhaps no situation in the country promises greater advantages in the Public Line; it being now determined that the paved Turnpike Road is to pass this route. Any person qualified for the undertaking, and who wishes such a situation, will please to make application to the subscriber, near the Court House. A store house and land for cultivation, can also be had, if required.